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1967

. CARLTON .
DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
1968

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

H.D.H. Robinson MRCS LRCP DPH
Health Department, Council Offices,
Manor Road, Carlton,
Nottingham. NG4 3AY.
Telephone: Nottingham 24-8231 extn. 62.

Deputy Medical Officer
of Health

J. Goldsbrough MB BS DPH
Health Department, Council Offices,
Manor Road, Carlton,
Nottingham. NG4 3AY.
Telephone: Nottingham 24-8231 extn. 62.

Chief Public Health
Inspector

E.A. Wragg MAPHI (a) (b)

Public Health Inspectors

V.M. Bevan ARSH (a) (b)
D.K. Fox MAPHI (d) (f)
G.B. Stokes MAPHI (c)
R. Whitehall MAPHI (d) *

Meat Inspector

J.F. Smith AMRSH (e)

Student Public Health
Inspector

C.J. Shipman

Inspector of Offices,
Shops and Railway Premises.

C.B. Webster +

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY (Continued)

Smoke Inspector

J. Williams

Rodent Operator/
Mortuary Attendant

P. Chambers ø

S. Richards ø

Clerk

Miss B.M. Noon

Clerk/Typist

Mrs B.M. Kimpton

- (a) Sanitary Inspectors Certificate of The Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) Certificate of The Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.
- (c) Certificate of The Public Health Inspectors Education Board.
- (d) Public Health Inspectors Diploma.
- (e) Certificate of The Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat.
- (f) The Royal Society of Health Diploma in Air Pollution.

* appointed 1st August 1969

+ retired 31st January 1969

ø retired 23rd June 1969

@ appointed 23rd June 1969

CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report 1968

Health Department
Council Offices
Manor Road
Carlton
Nottingham NG4 3AY

August 1969

TO: The Chairman and Members of the Council

Herewith my annual report for 1968. The incidence of disease in the community is low and well below the national rate in all conditions. Much, however, still remains to be done to improve the state of the Public Health in the district.

A lot of improvement has been achieved in housing and now the opportunity has arisen for the Council to declare the area to the right of Victoria Road, Netherfield, an Improvement Area. This area comprises Ashwell Street, Carnarvon Street, Bourne Street, Manvers Street and Arthur Street. These houses have a good prospective life, there is free circulation of air and good light but standard amenities are lacking.

Many of the elderly, disabled, and young families living there will benefit from the provision of such amenities. It is hoped that such action will follow quickly on the redevelopment which has begun in the Dunstan Street, - Curzon Street area. Many old people in the area are living in accommodation which is unsuited to their needs. I would urge the Council to consider this, bearing in mind that the proportion of old people in the population is increasing year by year and is likely to go on doing so.

Smoke control is progressing. This is pleasing to see in an area where morbidity from bronchitis is high.

The maggot factories continue to present nuisance problems. One of the factories has, on our advice, installed ducted ventilation and a tall chimney and this has considerably eased the smell both inside and outside the factory. While accepting that this is not the whole answer to the problem, it goes a long way to alleviating the offensive odour emanating from the factory. Much work is yet to be done regarding the other factories.

At a time when great changes in the field of Public Health are taking place, much has been achieved, but much more remains to be done.

H.D.H. Robinson

Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION: 42,220 (estimated mid-year)

Births

	<u>Legitimate</u>		<u>Illegitimate</u>		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Live	395	387	32	27	841
Still	4	2	7	1	14

TOTAL live and stillbirths 855

Illegitimate live births per centage of total
live births 7.5

	CARLTON	England & Wales
Live birthrate per 1,000 population	19.9	16.9
Still birthrate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	16.4	14.0
Death rate per 1,000 population	12.0	11.9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	9.5	18.0
do do do		
legitimate	8.3	
illegitimate	16.9	
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.8	12.3
Early neonatal do	4.8	10.5
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	21.0	25.0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	nil	

CLASSIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male	Female	TOTAL
Malignant neoplasms - stomach	7	2	9
- lung	21	1	22
- breast	-	4	4
- uterus	-	5	5
- other	31	16	47
Leukaemia	2	2	4
Diabetes Mellitus	1	6	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	-	23
Coronary disease, angina	45	-	45
Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	6
Other heart disease	12	15	27
Other circulatory diseases	10	12	22
Pneumonia	11	17	28
Bronchitis & Emphysema	16	8	24
Other respiratory disease	4	4	8
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	4	-	4
Nephritis & Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Congenital anomalies	1	-	1
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	4	9	13
Motor accidents	3	2	5
Other accidents	1	3	4
Suicide	1	-	1
	229	206	435

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Age under 1 week		Age 1 month to 1 year	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Prematurity	3	Bronchitis	1
Congenital defects	1	Broncho-pneumonia	2
		Pneumonia	1
	4		4
		TOTAL 8	
Stillbirths	14		

Maternal

There were no maternal deaths.

CANCER

The death rates from all forms of cancer in the area are low - but a careful watch must be kept on this, as our national rate is rising considerably each year. The population must be encouraged to partake in all the facilities at present available for pre-diagnosis.

There were 83 deaths due to malignant neoplasms during the year as compared with 79 in 1967. Of these 22 (21 men and 1 woman) were due to cancer of the lung.

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the past 10 years.

	Stomach		Lung		Breast		Uterus	Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
1959	6	5	22	5	-	11	1	22	12
1960	4	4	20	3	-	6	3	21	17
1961	4	6	10	-	-	4	4	26	19
1962	4	5	22	6	-	7	4	20	20
1963	7	3	17	2	-	3	6	27	29
1964	10	3	18	-	1	7	3	18	23
1965	8	3	12	3	1	8	1	23	23
1966	3	1	20	5	1	8	4	24	17
1967	8	1	19	5	-	5	1	21	19
1968	7	2	21	1	-	4	5	31	16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED

	0 - 1	1 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 45	45 - 65	TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Dysentery	2	1	7	4	3	2	2	5
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	1	1	43	32	24	18	-	119
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	2	4	3	-	12

In 1967 there were 885 cases of Measles notified and in 1968 there were 119 cases of Measles notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases 9. Inward transfers 6, restored to register 1, outward transfers 3. Died 5 (from other causes), recovered 12. On register at 31st December 1968 131 (adjusted).

The policy of raising the resistance of young people before they leave school by B.C.G. inoculation has been pursued. 80% of 11 year-olds were vaccinated in 1968.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES

	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
AGE GROUPS	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 "	-	1	-	-	1	-
25 - 45 "	2	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 65 "	1	-	-	-	1	1
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	2	-	-	2	2
TOTALS	5		-		4	

The following table shows the number of new cases arising in the district during each of the past 10 years.

1959	18 cases	1960	11 cases	1961	12 cases
1962	14 "	1963	19 "	1964	7 "
1965	11 "	1966	11 "	1967	7 "
		1968	9 "		

TUBERCULOSIS - DEATHS

There were no deaths due to tuberculosis.

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

A regular weekly session for immunisation and vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and measles is held at Park House Clinic, Carlton on Thursday mornings.

A new schedule of immunization and vaccination has been issued by the Ministry of Health. Immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis beginning at 6/12 of age with a longer interval between the three injections. This will produce a better antibody response, and with the later age for starting greater protection will be achieved.

Subsidiary legislation with regard to notification of infectious disease was introduced in 1968 (i.e. Notification of Infectious Disease Regulations 1968) - a notable addition being infectious jaundice.

Vaccination against measles began this year. 485 children have been given the single injection vaccine. 10% of the "under 5 years old" population are now protected, but many more need to be done before we are satisfied with the area of immunity to the disease.

The statistics already show the marked effect of this procedure. 105 cases only have been notified from September 1968 - July 1969, whereas without vaccine we would have anticipated at least 500 cases.

Poliomyelitis immunization has continued throughout the year - 80% of the total child population now being protected.

Children in their twelfth year were vaccinated against tuberculosis at special sessions.

Age at 31.12.68	Under 1	1 - 5	5 - 15	TOTAL
Complete course primary injections	360	2457	5059	7856
Population	892	3057	6270	10,219
percentage immunized	40.3%	80.3%	80.6%	201.2

B.C.G. Vaccinations against Tuberculosis

No. of children vaccinated during 1968 490

Typhoid Immunization

No. of children immunized during 1968 137

Polionyelitis

Under 1 year at 31st December 1968		Population
"	332	892
"	36%	
Year of birth		
1 - 5 years		
1967	505	
1966	600	
1965	687	
1964	654	
	2446	3057
	80%	
5 - 15 years		
1963	586	
1962	713	
1961	636	
1960	505	
1959	568	
1958	586	
1957	577	
1956	539	
1955	553	
1954	588	
	5851	6270
	93%	

Smallpox

State of vaccination of child population 0 to 15 years.

	0 - 1	1 - 15	5 - 15
Population	892	3057	6270
Total Vaccinated	9	1282	4115

608 children were vaccinated during 1968, the majority of smallpox vaccinations now being done between the ages of 1 and 2 years.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Public Health Laboratory
(Dr E.R. Mitchell, MB BS
MRCS LRCP DPH).
Sherwood & City Hospitals,
Hucknall Road, Nottingham.

City Analyst's Laboratory
(E.R. Fogden Esq., B.Sc.
FRIC 16 Hamilton Road
Sherwood Rise
Nottingham.

EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT

Milk examination.
Bacteriological examinations of food.
Pathological examinations in
connection with epidemiology.
Clinical pathological investigations.

Milk examinations. Food examinations
(bacteriological and chemical).

The facilities offered by the Public Health Laboratory are for the use of Local Authorities and Hospital Boards.

The Health Department operates a daily service for the collection of specimens and their delivery to the public health laboratory.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Nottinghamshire County Council as the Local Health Authority provides an ambulance service within the area. Telephone, Nottingham 82603. In emergency dial 999.

MEDICAL LOAN DEPOT

The British Red Cross Society continue to operate a medical loan depot for emergency use. Bed rests, bed pans, invalid chairs and other sick room equipment can be hired for a small charge. Information will be supplied by the Public Health Department or from Mrs J.H. Middlemiss of 10 Whittingham Road, Mapperley, Nottingham, telephone Nottingham 63256.

WELFARE FOODS FOR THE ELDERLY

Complan, Ovaltine, Bovril and fruit drinks are available at reduced cost on production of Retirement Pension Books. The British Red Cross Office on Burton Road, Carlton, is open from 2.30p.m. to 3.30p.m. Monday to Friday for the sale of these items.

HOME NURSING

The Nottinghamshire County Council are responsible for the organisation of the District Nursing Service, with Miss Busby as County Superintendent Nursing Officer.
(Telephone Nottingham 83366 - extension 270).

NURSING STAFF

Mrs M.J. Faulkes 155 Foxhill Road Carlton	Telephone 24 - 9429
Mrs I.M. Metcalf 10 The Elms Colwick	Telephone 24 - 8866
Miss I.J. Reddish 3 Cromwell Street Carlton	Telephone 24 - 7332
Mrs R. Sharp 187A Plains Road Mapperley	Telephone 26 - 7273
Mrs V. Whitworth 4 Chesterfield Dr. Burton Joyce	Telephone 312 584
Mrs H. Wilcox 25 Darley Avenue Carlton	Telephone 24 - 9588

COUNTY MIDWIVES - (full-time)

The list below shows the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the County Midwives practising in the area.

Mrs F.E. Finn 89 Priory Road Gedling	Telephone 24 - 7978
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Mrs E.M. Gunn 185 Oakdale Road Carlton	Telephone 24 - 8379
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Mrs E.M. Handley 21A Beech Avenue Mapperley	Telephone 26 - 2449
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Mrs I. Johnson 3 Crescent Avenue Westdale Lane Carlton	Telephone 24 - 8942
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Mrs E. Robinson 112 Southdale Road Carlton	Telephone 24 - 7502
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Miss C. Garrigan 30 Cornhill Road Carlton	Telephone 24 - 8748
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COUNTY MIDWIVES - (part-time)

Mrs B. Jackson 312 Wollaton Road Wollaton Nottingham	Telephone 28 - 2843
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Maternity and Child Welfare and
School Sessions.

The location and times of the sessions run by the County Council are given below:-

(1) Carlton County Health Clinic, 61 Burton Road, Carlton,
Telephone 24-8540.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| (a) | <u>School Session</u> | Monday | 9.30 a.m. -12 noon.
(Doctor's Session.) |
| (b) | <u>Child Welfare Session.</u> | Wednesday | 9.30 a.m. -12 noon.
(Doctor's Session
monthly).
2.00 p.m. -4.30 p.m.
(Doctor's Session
monthly).
Friday |
| | | | 2.00 p.m. -4.30 p.m.
(Doctor's Session
monthly). |
| (c) | <u>Antenatal Session.</u> | Friday | 9.30 a.m. -12 noon.
Relaxation classes
for expectant mothers
Monday morning and
afternoon by
appointment. |
| | <u>Postnatal Session.</u> | Friday | 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon. |
| (d) | <u>Ophthalmic Session.</u> | | Each Friday morning
and alternate Thursday
afternoons by
appointment. |
| (e) | <u>Dental Session.</u> | | Monday-Friday
9.30 a.m. -12 noon
1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m. |
| (f) | <u>Inoculation Session.</u> | | Thursday morning
9.30 a.m. - 10.30 a.m. |
| (g) | <u>Audiometry.</u> | | By appointment. |
| (h) | <u>Cervical Cancer Clinic.</u> | | Thursday mornings.
9.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.
alternate weeks.
Held at Arnold clinic
on the alternate week. |

- (i) Family Planning Clinic. 1st Thursday
afternoon in each
month. no appointment
necessary.
- (j) Speech Therapy. Tuesday morning
9.00 a.m. - 12 noon
By appointment.
Each Wednesday
3.30 p.m.
- (k) Midwives Clinic Each Wednesday 2.0p.m. - 3.30p.m.
- (2) Standhill Road Methodist Church Hall
Child Welfare Centre. Wednesday 2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(Doctor's Session
monthly.)
- (3) St. James' Church Hall,
Marshall Hill Drive,
Mapperley.
(a) Child Welfare Session. Tuesday 9.30 a.m.
- 12 noon.
2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(Doctor's session
alternate Mornings
and afternoons)
fortnightly.
- Antenatal Session. Alternate Saturday
mornings 10 .0 a.m.
- 11.30 a.m.
(Postnatal cases are seen at the antenatal sessions.)
- (4) Parkdale Road.
(a) Child Welfare Session. Every Thursday
2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
(Doctor's Session
monthly.)
- (5) Valley Road, Carlton.
(a) Child Welfare Session. Alternate Thursday
afternoons. (Doctor's
session once a month).
- (6) 1A Plains Road, Mapperley.

Day Nursery.

There are places for 26 children in the County Council Day
Nursery at Conway Road, Carlton. Tel. 24-8093.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service is under the auspices of the Nottinghamshire County Council under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act 1946. The Carlton Offices serves Arnold and Carlton. The service provides domestic help for households where it is required owing to illness, pregnancy, age and infirmity, or where there is a child under school age who requires temporary care and attention.

Arnold and Carlton combined statistics for 1968 are as follows:-

	<u>TOTAL</u>	
Number of cases served	883	
Number of home helps	122) = to 70 full-
Number of hours of service	124,682) time home helps.

The standard charge for this service is 5/3d per hour.

Where the applicant is unable to afford this rate, the charge is 'assessed' having regard to the applicant's circumstances.

CARE OF THE CHRONIC SICK AND AGED.

Welfare Services for the Elderly are provided as in previous years by the Nottinghamshire County Council, either through the District Nursing Service or the County Welfare Service.

There were no compulsory admissions to hospital under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948, during 1968.

The Social Welfare Officer for the district is:-

Mr. J. Morrissey, Halifax House, Station Road, Hucknall,
Tel. Hucknall, 2093.

The local office is at 88 Carlton Hill, Carlton, Tel. 246271, with
Miss J. Kent - Occupation Officer
Miss C. Loasby - Occupation Officer.
Miss S. Loach - Assistant Occupation Officer.
Mrs. G. Simpson - Part-time Clerk.
Miss J. Booth - Home teacher for the Blind.

Welfare Officer for the Deaf:- Arnold and Carlton -

Mrs Anne Verney at
9 Musters Road
West Bridgford
Nottingham

Telephone 82131

TO: The Chairman and Members of the
CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit this my twenty-third Annual Report to your Council which deals with the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, Meat Inspector and other Technical staff during 1968.

Annual Reports too frequently give but facts and figures and whilst they provide a record of the years work they are of little interest to read and the impact made on the reader is even less.

At the end of the year I completed 31 years as an Officer of your Council, 23 of which have been as Senior or Chief Public Health Inspector. My predecessor was appointed in 1920 and served as sole or Senior Public Health Inspector for 26 years.

No doubt he looked back at the end of each year as I have done - and still do - and felt that too little had been achieved.

But each years' modest attainment added together shows what advances have been made in the enviromental health field in general and it occurred to me when I began to write this report that it might be of interest to your Council to know the progress which has taken place in Carlton since the appointment of Mr A.M. Harrison in 1920.

Such progress has been made possible by the aid of new legislation introduced from time to time, by significant changes in methods of retail trading, by scientific advances affecting all spheres of our work and last but not least by the support of the Council.

But despite these helpful and useful factors I think even more has been achieved by goodwill of the Officers of your Council - past and present - working together as a closely knitted team.

Let us consider one or two of the Department's responsibilities item by item and take housing as the first example.

Since 1920 over 550 unfit houses have been dealt with by formal or informal action by the Authority and its Officers under the various Housing Acts.

The effect of two wars is apparent in that during the 10 years 1920 to 1929 only 30 dwellings were dealt with by Closing or Demolition Orders because - by reason of a desperate shortage of housing accommodation there was no alternative but to preserve unfit houses until the housing situation improved.

The same pattern appears after the 1939-1945 War because slum clearance did not gain an impetus until 1955.

Unfit houses should be extinguished with the least possible delay along with the abatement of overcrowding. Soon after your present Medical Officer of Health came to Carlton in 1955 an investigation of the Tuberculosis Registers was made and this shewed that in "slum dwellings" dealt with, or to be dealt with, the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst the occupants was nine times greater than in the population as a whole.

It may quite fairly be argued that other factors were involved, e.g. trade recession and the resultant poverty with its lack of a proper diet contributed, but there is no doubt bad housing and overcrowding played a major part.

In his Annual Report for 1920 Dr. John T. Knight (who was Medical Officer of Health of the district from 1882 to 1933) makes the gravest indictment against the conditions mentioned in the previous paragraph, which were responsible for the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis and against infected milk supplies as to the existence of other forms of tuberculosis (ie: of bones, glands and joints).

He says in that report - "Tuberculosis can never be stamped out whilst overcrowding, unhealthy houses and cattle affected with the disease exist".

Dr Knight had good cause to make that comment for in 1920 there were 21 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 from tuberculous meningitis and 4 from other forms.

With regard to overcrowding, as a result of the provisions of the Housing Act 1935 dealing with this matter more than 50 overcrowded dwellings came to light by a survey of the district. By your Council's policy involving the erection of new dwellings and other rehousing this problem was solved. The standard was of course low and unfortunately this still pertains. At the present time there are only two known cases of overcrowding.

Turning to the subject of conservancy the population of the district in 1920 was 18,762, there were existing in that year 2,550 pail closets and 1,625 water closets. By 1928 - so far as records show - few remained. The last pail closet of which I am aware was abolished and the house connected to a sewer 7 or 8 years ago.

No statistics are available in the earlier Annual Reports, but it is an accepted fact that many children died of infantile diarrhoea to which the conservancy system contributed to a great degree.

Next let us look at slaughterhouses and meat inspection. In 1920 there were 7 slaughterhouses in the district which number increased to 9 when the Parish of Gedling became part of the Urban District by virtue of the County Review Order of 1933.

At that time, in nearly every case, butchers bought their animals "on the hoof" slaughtered them either in their own or a local slaughterhouse and then sold the meat by retail in their own shop. Today the picture is quite different for there is the slaughterman at the one end, the wholesaler in the middle and the meat salesman at the other.

As a result of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 the number of slaughterhouses has been reduced to 4, all of which are of modern design and standard with modern equipment.

Prior to 1939 (when centralised slaughtering and control of meat, with 100% inspection was set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Food) meat inspection was somewhat of a "hit and miss" function which depended substantially on the honesty or otherwise of the butchers, and in the case of other foods the various tradesmen calling in the Inspector when they considered anything unfit. On this subject the comments of my predecessor in the Annual Report of 1920 are enlightening -

"On taking up my duties here I immediately warned the butchers and food vendors that any abnormal conditions found in carcasses or foods must be reported to me, when I would examine the carcasses and foods and advise them what could be offered for sale".

In 1954 came "decontrol" and with it the loss of the benefit of 100% meat inspection. In Carlton, however, 100% inspection was considered essential and was continued but only in very recent years has it been made a statutory obligation upon local authorities.

Twenty years ago it was not unusual to find 40% of cows slaughtered to be affected in some degree with tuberculosis. By reason of the eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food this situation exists no longer and most recently qualified Public Health Inspectors have rarely seen the condition. The only cases which now normally appear in slaughterhouses are reactors to the tuberculin test which on post-mortem examination shew few - if any - lesions.

The scourge of tuberculosis in cattle having been conquered the Ministry is now embarking upon a scheme for the eradication of brucellosis, (contagious abortion) which results in great losses to the farming industry. The disease is communicable to man.

And how strongly has the wind of change blown in the dairy industry? As late as 1926 my predecessor in the Annual Report for that year said - inter alia - "In this district very little milk is sold from houses or shops, delivery takes place immediately the cows are milked or from milk brought into the district.....".

"One firm went to considerable expense in putting down an up to date pasteurising plant. Samples of milk were taken and sent for bacteriological examination and found to comply with the standard of purity specified in the Milk (Special Designations) Order. They now find there is no demand for pasteurised milk in this district and the cost of supplementary licences in other districts prevents shops taking it".

The cost of a supplementary licence was in fact 1s/0d.

Referring to pasteurisation he comments - "The fees charged and the risk of prosecution (for failure to comply with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1923 - my observation by way of explanation) are operating against the production and sale of germ-free milk. This is a serious matter and much to be regretted".

Many changes have also taken place in the form of retail trading. The small "general" shop overcrowded with a variety of merchandise - too endless to be described or listed, where open food on display was the rule. It is pleasing that this situation is happily a thing of the past.

Improvement in these conditions - until the 1950's - was achieved by the education of and pressure upon the shopkeeper by the Department. The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 on their becoming operative proved a potent weapon in our armamentarium and still so remain. But more significant factors are in my view firstly the increasing discrimination of the housewife as a result of health education in all its media and secondly the complete change in the concept of food marketing; to wit the change from the small general shop to the supermarket with its' offer of certain goods from time to time at extremely competitive rates and above all the good standard of hygiene.

Great advances have also taken place since 1920 in the methods of preservation of food e.g. deep freezing and quick freeze drying and this subject will be mentioned at greater length later in the report.

Having mentioned various matters in which progress has been made and to which the Health Department has contributed over the years, let me claim attention to the developments which have and are now taking place - not only in the district as a whole but in the centre of Carlton in particular.

Hygiene is defined as "the science of health". The entire aspect of the existence of any local authority - directly or indirectly - is not only to maintain but to improve upon the standards of environmental health. This includes everything from roads to housing, from a potable water supply to refuse and sewerage collection and disposal, from the control of infectious disease to food inspection. The end result is achieved by team work - the Officers and members of your own and other authorities working together with one end in view.

In the body of the report will be dealt with the subject of the redevelopment of specific sites where the demolition of unfit houses has taken place, but I would like to mention the subject of redevelopment in its widest aspect.

Referring to redevelopment as a whole, over a quarter of a century ago there appeared in the South Notts. Echo a letter (dated 18th January 1944) written by Mr Councillor A. Wheldon J.P. the Senior Member of the Council, which is revealing.

It is a true saying that "One can always be wise after the event" but Mr Wheldon proved himself at that time to be a man of vision. Not all things have come to pass as he then envisaged them, but substantially they have been, or soon will be achieved in one or other form.

He says in his letter - "What do I see? A drab Main Street with isolated bricks and mortar, isolated pieces of so called waste land and well down the street, three fine Churches (the Roman Catholic Church, the Methodist Church and the Parish Church of St. Paul's)".

"In the rough triangle of these buildings and near to them, I see the eyesores of insanitary dwellings that should be cleared away as soon as possible. Here I would like to see some dwellings for old folks, near to shops, churches and transport". This has been achieved to a greater extent than Mr Wheldon might have anticipated for the clearance has not only included the decrepit dwellings in that triangle but in Cromwell Street, Southcliffe Road, Mount Pleasant, Gladstone Street, Foxhill Road and so on.

This clearance and redevelopment has been achieved only by reason of your Council's viable slum-clearance policy which has operated since the mid 1950's.

Mr Wheldon also said "I used to see young people travelling to Nottingham for a swim....." "I want to see the Baths Scheme put in hand as soon as possible, with Concert Hall and Community Centre close to the Free Library". All these things we have - several Community Centres - and for coming generations in the Sports Complex in the Cavendish Road area.

He said "I see the congested area of Netherfield and contrast many of the houses with those in other parts of the area and I would like to see a lot done there with more open spaces as more of the mean dwellings are cleared".

Mr Wheldon's aspiration for Netherfield has in some measure come to pass and is still in progress. Almost 100 houses have been or will be demolished in the near future and sites of some of the houses have already been developed by the erection by the Council of flats and garages.

In addition many houses have been repaired to a fair standard and improved by the provision of bathrooms and internal water closets under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964. In this respect it is worthy of note that Carlton is one of the 8% of Local Authorities in England and Wales which have taken advantage of these particular provisions of the Act.

Some of the above matters are dealt with at greater length in the body of the report.

COMPLAINTS In the year 1968 no less than 829 complaints were recorded. How different from the picture drawn from the Annual Report of 1921, (my predecessor's first full year of service with your Council) in which he says "During the year I received 58 written and several verbal complaints".

The population was approaching 19,000 in that year. It is now approximately 43,000, but proportionately the complaints are six times as many.

It would be impossible I think, to establish any positive reason for this, but I would suggest that greater educational facilities and further education along with unwitting publicity in the mass medium of television makes the public more and more aware of the services and facilities provided by their Local Authority and keen to take advantage of them.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS The total number of inspections and visits made during the year was 12,886 and details are given in the following tables.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

Housing (primary inspections)	496
(secondary inspections)	402
Moveable dwellings	24
Overcrowding	7
Verminous premises and insect infestations	75
Animals and poultry	13
Smoke abatement	3,627
Drainage	665
Infectious diseases	889
Refuse accumulations	80

MILK AND DAIRIES

Inspections of dairies and purveyors' premises	8
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, BYELAWS etc.

Inspections of Meat Shops	20
" Other Food Shops and Food Vehicles	243
" Bakehouses and food manufacturing premises	14
" Fish and chip shops	12
" Ice-cream premises	16
" Meat and other foods	3,394

<u>STORAGE OF PETROLEUM</u>	183
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<u>RODENT CONTROL</u>	770
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Total carried forward	<u>10,938</u>
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Total brought forward	10,938
<u>OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT</u>	57
<u>SHOPS ACT</u> (Routine secondary inspections)	1
<u>FACTORIES ACT</u> Factories with mechanical power	8
" without mechanical power	-
Outworkers premises	55
<u>NOTTS. COUNTY COUNCIL ACT</u> Music and Dancing Licences	6
Hairdressers and Barbers	7
<u>SAMPLING</u> - Water	9
Foods	1
<u>PET ANIMALS ACT</u>	-
<u>OTHER VISITS AND INSPECTIONS</u>	1,779
<u>SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964</u> - 84 -	25
	<hr/>
TOTAL	12,886
	<hr/>

PLEASE NOTE : Dual-purpose inspections have been recorded under one heading only e.g. a routine inspection of a food shop under the Food Hygiene Regulations may also include an inspection under the Shops Act 1950, but this would not be recorded as an additional visit.

DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED & COMPLIED WITH

(a) INFORMAL NOTICES

	(a) Outstanding as at 1.1.68	(b) Served 1968	(c) TOTAL	(d) Complied with	(e) Outstanding as at 1.1.69
<u>HOUSING ACT 1957 Sec. 9 & PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936</u>	283	472	755	445	310
TO: Repair or renew roofs	285	289	574	330	244
Eavesgutters and downpipes	171	229	400	223	177
Floors	148	145	293	163	130
Fireplaces	6	15	21	7	14
Windows	222	294	516	350	166
Sinks and sink wastes	8	7	15	14	1
Walls and ceilings	577	577	1154	762	392
Other defects	124	150	274	177	97
<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES</u>	-	2	2	2	-
TO: Cleanse	30	56	86	56	30
Repair or renew	-	22	22	20	2
<u>DRAINS</u>	11	21	32	20	12
TO: Cleanse	99	118	217	118	99
Repair or repave	-	4	4	3	1
<u>VERMIN &c.</u>	-	1	1	-	1
TO: Cleanse premises	-	1	1	-	1
<u>ACCUMULATIONS</u>	-	1	1	-	-
<u>FACTORIES</u>	-	1	1	-	1
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable	-	-	-	-	-
insufficient or defective	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ANIMALS</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Improperly kept	8	16	24	16	8
<u>WATER SUPPLY</u>					
Repair or renew					

(b) FORMAL NOTICES

	(a) Outstanding as at 1.1.68	(b) Served 1968	(c) TOTAL a & b	(d) Complied with	(e) Work executed by Council in default.	(f) Outstanding as at 1.1.69
<u>NOTICES UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936</u>						
Section 93 (i) Houses	1	2	3	-	-	3
(ii) Others	3	-	3	3	-	-
Section 24 Public Sewers	3	4	7	3	4	-
Section 39 Drainage	2	14	16	9	-	7
Section 45 Sanitary Conveniences	3	5	8	5	-	3
Section 50 Cesspools, overflowing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 56 Pavings	1	2	3	1	-	2
Section 75 Dustbins	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>NOTICES UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961</u>						
Section 26 Houses	6	17	23	18	1	4
Section 34 Removal of accumulation of rubbish	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>NOTICES UNDER NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951</u>						
Section 102 Drainage	1	4	5	5	1	-
<u>NOTICES UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1957</u>						
Section 9	120	39	159	84	2	73

Information laid	One
Work done after information laid	Nil
Work done after Justices' Order	Nil

The one information laid related to seven items. The case was defended and the Magistrates made an Order in respect of 4 items only and allowed until 31st December 1969 for the nuisance to be abated. An application by Counsel for the authority for costs was refused.

The appeal to Quarter Sessions resulted in an Order in respect of the whole of 7 items and the date for the completion of the work advanced to 31st January 1970 and the Council's costs of the hearing in the Magistrates' Court granted.

HOUSING

1.	<u>Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year</u>	
1.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	496
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	831
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1936	67
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	67
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	17
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	472
2.	<u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices</u>	
	Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	318
3.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year</u>	
1.	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
	(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	39
	(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
	(i) by owners	84 *
	(ii) by Local Authority in default of the owners	2 *

* Includes notices outstanding from 1967.

4.	<u>Proceedings under the Public Health Acts</u>	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of notices which were served requiring defects to be remedied	472
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices:-	
	* (i) by owners	41
	(ii) by the Local Authority in default of the owners	-

5.	<u>Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957</u>	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	10
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(c)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7

6.	<u>Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957</u>	
(a)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(b)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenements or rooms having been rendered so fit	Nil

Housing Act, 1957 - Part IV
Abatement of Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	1
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	10
(b)		Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1

(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	12
(d)	Particulars of such cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

* Includes notices outstanding from 1967

Applications for Housing Accommodation

As at 31st December 1968 there were 942 applications lodged with the Housing Department. As compared with the number on the 31st December 1967 this shews an increase of 146. Details are as follows:-

Applications from persons residing in rooms excluding single persons over 30 years	289
Applications from single females over 30 years residing in rooms	39
Applications from single males over 30 years residing in rooms	15
Applications from persons who are tenants	207
Applications from persons who are owner/occupiers	17
Applications from persons who are residing out of the district	9
Applications for aged persons bungalows excluding single persons over 30 years residing in rooms	337
Applications for aged persons bungalows from persons who are residing out of the district	9
	—
	942
	—

The houses/flats erected in the district in 1968 are:-

(i) by the Local Authority

Permanent

26

(ii) by private enterprise

321

The houses and flats erected post-war are thus:-

(i) by the Local Authority

Permanent

2066

Prefabricated

100

(ii) by private enterprise

3915

6081

Improvement Grants approved (Outside Improvement Areas)

Standard)
Discretionary)
Houses Improved

77

87

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Seven houses - listed below - were made the subject of Closing Orders:-

93 Foxhill Road, Carlton.

62,64,66 and 68 Carlton Hill, Carlton.

1 Lowater Street, Carlton Hill.

37 Gladstone Street, Carlton.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of 10 houses, namely 40 to 58 Southcliffe Road, Carlton (even numbers only).

The following 4 houses were demolished.

Nos. 1,3,5 and 7 Shearing Hill, Gedling.

Redevelopment of Cleared Areas

The cleared sites - mentioned in last years report as being redeveloped are now finalised. The sites referred to are those formerly occupied by Nos. 62 - 118 (even numbers only) Curzon Street, Netherfield, the Eastern side of Cromwell Street, Carlton, and Nos. 1 - 14 Standhill Cottages, Carlton Hill, (all numbers).

The redevelopment of these sites provides 40 flats together with a similar number of garages. They are of up-to-date design and have been planned with imagination, providing accommodation not only pleasing to the eye but extremely comfortable. I think a credit both to the Council and the responsible Officers.

In Curzon Street, Netherfield, the tenants of Nos. 122 - 146 and Nos. 172 - 186 (even numbers only) are being steadily rehoused and the sites will ultimately become part of the grounds of the school being erected on what is known as the Forester Street Recreation Ground.

Rehousing

Nineteen families were rehoused from dwellings which were the subject of Demolition Orders or Closing Orders, a total of 67 persons being involved.

Improvement Areas (Housing Act, 1964)

During the year the following notices have been served or withdrawn:-

Preliminary Improvement Notices	33
Immediate Improvement Notices	37
Suspended Improvement Notices	15
Notices withdrawn (Suspended)	2
Final Improvement Notices	4

Forty-two works of improvement were completed.

Outside Improvement Areas 77 improvement grants were approved and 87 houses improved.

Rent Act, 1957

Below is set out for the purpose of record details of the applications by tenants for certificates of disrepair and by landlords for cancellation of certificates during 1968.

Part 1 - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	4
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	-
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	2
	(b) in respect of all defects	2
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	2

Part II - Application for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	-
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	-
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	-
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	-

WATER SUPPLY

The Urban District is supplied with water by the Nottingham City Water Department. The water is not plumbo-solvent and is satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

The following information has been provided by courtesy of the Water Engineer for the City of Nottingham.

"Bacteriological and chemical analyses of samples have been
"taken monthly at each source of supply and less detailed
"bacteriological examinations were made weekly. Before being
"put into supply all water has invariably complied with the
"highest standards stipulated by the Ministry of Housing and
"Local Government. The following lengths of water main were
"laid in the Carlton Urban District during 1968.

3" diameter	-	1486 yards
4" diameter	-	774 yards
6" diameter	-	279 yards

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following extensions to sewers were made during the year:-

FOUL

Adopted from Private Developers.....662 lin. yards
Adopted on Private Street Works.....237 lin. yards
Constructed and adopted sewers on
Private Street Works.....357 lin. yards

SURFACE WATER

Adopted from Private Developers.....657 lin. yards
Adopted existing sewers on Private
Street Works..... 98 lin. yards
Constructed and adopted sewers on Private
Street Works.....499 lin. yards

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse collection and disposal methods have remained the same other than the use of four Dennis Paxit IIA vehicles of 16/24 cubic yard capacity and three 10 cubic yard side load vehicles. Disposal is by "controlled tipping".

The administration of the municipal dustbin scheme rests with the Council's Surveyor and such scheme operates very well.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

The table below shows the number of animals slaughtered during the years 1967 and 1968 and the total expressed in terms of "cattle units".

YEAR	CATTLE EXCLUDING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS	TOTAL CATTLE UNITS *
1967	4066	1511	981	20,889	12,597	138,282
1968	3533	1565	607	18,482	11,843	125,294

* CATTLE BEAST = 10 units
CALVES & PIGS = 3 units
SHEEP = 2 units

In 1968 there were slightly fewer animals slaughtered than in the previous year. This may be more than accounted for firstly by the epidemic of foot and mouth disease which raged during the last quarter of 1967 and the first quarter of 1968.

Secondly it has been occasioned by the fact that one slaughterhouse is no longer in use, the tenant having ceased to occupy the premises from mid year.

As hitherto, assistance is afforded by one of the Public Health Inspectors to the whole-time Meat Inspector as the occasion warrants.

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the district details of which are as follows:-

<u>Licensee</u>	<u>Location of Premises</u>
(1) Mrs F. Kirkham	Duncroft Farm, Shearing Hill, Gedling.
(2) Wm. Hickinbotham & Son Limited	Dunstan Street, Netherfield.
(3) F. Baker & Son Limited	Kenrick Street, Netherfield.
(4) A.E. Hayes	Westdale Lane, Gedling.

These premises provide more than adequate slaughtering facilities to meet the requirements of the District.

Slaughtermen

In 1968 twenty-one Slaughtermens' Licences were issued.

PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND CARCASSES
INSPECTED year 1968

	cattle excluding cows	cows	calves	sheep and lambs	pigs	horses
Number killed	3,533	1,565	607	18,482	11,843	-
Number inspected	3,533	1,565	607	18,482	11,843	-
<u>All diseases except</u> Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	3	9	10	57	14	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	779	171	9	601	1,201	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than TUBERCULOSIS	22.1	11.5	3.1	3.6	1.0	-

PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED (CONTINUED)

	cattle excluding cows	cows	calves	Sheep and lambs	pigs	horses
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	117	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.06	-	-	-	1.24	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	2	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	10	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

WEIGHTS OF MEAT AND OFFALS CONDEMNED

REASON FOR CONDEMNATION	Cattle excluding cows	cows	calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total weight (in lbs.)
TUBERCULOSIS - Weight in lbs.	56	-	-	-	1,795	1,851
DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS; - Weight in lbs.	13,450	5,364	494	3,106	3,433	25,847
TOTAL WEIGHT IN LBS.	13,506	5,364	494	3,106	5,228	27,698

Other foods

The amounts and classes of foods (other than butchers' meat) which were examined during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption are shewn below.

Frozen meat, fish and vegetables	228 lbs.
Frozen pastries	<u>8 lbs.</u>
	236 lbs.

Canned foods

Corned beef	6 lbs.
Ham	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Ox tongue	12 lbs.
Pork luncheon meat	10 lbs.
Fruit juices	<u>5 lbs.</u>
	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Total weight 281 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

It is of interest to note that of the 281 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of food surrendered no less than 84% comprised frozen foods which had become unfit due to the breakdown of "deep freeze" refrigeration plant, especially over a week end. More and more of even the smaller shops are availing themselves of the opportunities for increased business by the installation of "deep freeze" units to enable them to sell "frozen" foods.

The deep freeze preservation of numerous foods is a process which has come to the fore in the last 10-15 years. It marks an era in food marketing which renders available to the consumer articles of food out of season in first class condition.

Thinking in the terms of preservation of food it may broadly be said that the only practicable methods prior to the introduction of canning were drying and salting or pickling.

Then came the "canning era" which by research and development has become a highly scientific industry and which - almost without exception produces a first class product both pleasing to the eye and palate, of good nutritional value but above all at reasonable cost.

Next followed "deep frozen" foods and in recent years the wheel of progress has taken another revolution. We now have with us the freeze drying process. This is best known in relation to peas and beans. With scientific advancement - what comes next?

SAMPLING

The following tables give particulars of samples obtained by Officers of the Nottinghamshire County Council Weights and Measures Department in the Urban District during the year and examined and/or analysed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Article	Number of Samples			Adulterated etc. samples result of examination etc.
	Obtained	Genuine	Adulterated or sub-standard	
American lard	1	1	-	-
Apple tart	1	1	-	-
Baked beans in tomato sauce	1	1	-	-
Beef rissoles	1	1	-	-
Beetroot	1	1	-	-
Blackcurrant Health Drink	1	1	-	-
Bread, low starch	1	1	-	-
Bronchial mixture	1	-	1	-
Butter	2	2	-	-
Butter Cookies	1	1	-	-
Butter Mints	1	1	-	-
Cakes	1	1	-	-
Cauliflower	1	1	-	-
Cheese	3	3	-	-
Cheese, full fat, soft	1	-	1	-
Cherries, canned	2	2	-	-
Christmas pudding	1	1	-	-
Chocolate with marzipan filling	1	1	-	-
Coconut, Desiccated	2	2	-	-
Compound Glycerin of Thymol, BPC	1	1	-	-
Cornflour	1	1	-	-
Cornish Pasties	3	3	-	-
Crean	2	2	-	-
Diarrhoea Mixture	1	1	-	-
Fish cakes	2	2	-	-
TOTALS carried forward	34	32	2	-

Article	Number of Samples			Adulterated etc. samples result of examination etc.
	Obtained	Genuine	Adulterated of sub-standard	
Totals brought forward	34	32	2	-
Food colouring	1	1	-	-
Fruit Saled in sugar syrup	1	1	-	-
Gin	3	3	-	-
Ginger Beer	1	1	-	-
Glucose Drink	1	1	-	-
Ice Cream	1	1	-	-
Jelly	2	2	-	-
Lemon Squash	1	1	-	-
Liver	4	4	-	-
Madeira Cake	1	1	-	-
Marmalade	1	1	-	-
Milk'	40	40	-	-
Milk, Condensed	2	2	-	-
Milk Pudding	1	1	-	-
Minced Meat	1	1	-	-
Mince Pies	1	1	-	-
Orange Squash	1	1	-	-
Peaches in syrup	1	1	-	-
Peas, processed	1	1	-	-
Peas, marrowfat	1	1	-	-
Piccaililli	1	1	-	-
Pork dripping	1	1	-	-
Rum	1	1	-	-
Russian Halva	1	1	-	-
Sausage	4	4	-	-
Shepherds Pie	1	1	-	-
Steak & kidney Pie	3	2	1	-
Stewed Steak with gravy	3	3	-	22.4% deficient in meat. Manufacturer cautioned.
Sweets	4	4	-	-
Tomatoes, canned	1	1	-	-
Tripe	1	1	-	-
Veal with mushrooms	1	1	-	-
Vinegar, melt	1	1	-	-
Whisky	3	3	-	-
Yorksire Pudding mixture	1	1	-	-
TOTALS	127	124	3	-

Miscellaneous Food and Drugs Investigations

1. Selling can of fruit cocktail containing dead ant. Manufacturers cautioned.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regulations

	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Sterilised</u>
Samples obtained and submitted to prescribed tests	269	3

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles

<u>Examined</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
84	77	7

FOOD PREMISES

The premises registered under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16 as at 31st December 1968 were:-

Premises used for:-

(a)	Sale of ice cream	143
(b)	Manufacturer of ice cream	nil
(c)	Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted food etc.	18

The number of inspections of food premises during 1968 was 305.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Details of notices served etc. are given in the following table:-

	<u>REGULATION</u>	<u>SERVED</u>	<u>COMPLIED WITH</u>
5	Premises - defective condition	2	2
6	Cleanliness of equipment	6	6
8	Protection of food against contamination	19	19
14	Sanitary conveniences - Cleanliness	4	4
	- Lighting	1	1
	- Now wash hands notice	4	4
	- Male or Female notice	2	2
16	Wash hand basin - to be provided	2	2
	- hot & cold water	1	1
18	Facilities for outdoor clothing	2	2
21	Ventilation of food room	1	1
23	Cleanliness of food room	7	6
24	Accumulation of refuse	5	5

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stall & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

Details of notices served and complied with are shewn below:-

	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
2	Cleanliness of equipment	2	2
7	Protection of food against contamination	1	1
13	Name & address to be affixed	2	2
16	Washing facilities -		
	(a) supply of water at controlled temperature	2	2
	(b) supply of nail brushes, soap and clean towel	1	1
17	Supply of First Aid materials	5	5

SHOPS ACT, 1950

There were 3 visits and inspections made specifically with respect to the Shops Act but as indicated on page 27 whilst other inspections have been made to shop premises for dual purposes (e.g. Shops, Food Hygiene Regulations etc.) they have been recorded under the heading to which the main inspection relates.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The number of dairies (other than dairy farms and distributors) registered with the Authority as at 31st December 1968 were:-

DAIRIES	2
DISTRIBUTORS	86

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

The Health Department has a whole-time employee who carries out along with general duties, those of rodent control.

A test baiting of the sewers in the district was commenced towards the end of the year and continued during the early part of 1969.

Free treatment is afforded in the case of dwelling houses, but a charge is made in respect of other premises. As ready mixed baits are now readily available little demand is made for the service from industrial or commercial undertakings.

Rodent and Pest Control Continued

TYPES OF PREMISES			
Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other premises (including business)	TOTALS
Rats 3	346	59	408
Mice -	53	14	67
TOTALS 3	399	73	475

In addition 40 wasps nests and 55 other infestations of ants etc. were treated.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

There were as at 31st December 1968, 180 premises registered with the Authority - 4 less than at the end of the previous year. There were 10 new registrations. Rather less than one third of the premises registered received a general inspection.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of the year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general insp.
Offices	2	34	6
Retail shops	6	114	38
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	3	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	20	7
Fuel storage depoot	-	9	2
TOTALS	10	180	53

ACCIDENTS

Three accidents were reported during the year. Fortunately all were of minor character. Two cases involved the employee "slipping down", the first due to icy conditions and the second for no ascertainable reason. The third was that of an injury to the index finger which occurred during the cleaning of a hand operated bacon slicer. This type of accident arises from two prime causes - firstly familiarity and secondly the diversion of attention from the job in hand, whether the reason be good or otherwise.

In none of the three cases reported could it be considered the employer or his Agent had failed in their obligation to the Staff.

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.	NOTICES SERVED.	NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.
Sec. 4. Cleanliness.	4	4
Sec. 8. Lighting.	1	1
Sec. 9. Sanitary Conveniences	5	5
Sec.12. Clothing Accommodation.	2	2

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY
WORKPLACE.

CLASS OF WORKPLACE.	NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.
Offices.	121
Retail Shops.	369
Wholesale departments, warehouses	12
Catering establishments open to the public.	96
Fuel storage depots.	237
Canteen	14
TOTALS.	849
Total Males.	476
Total Females.	373

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(a) Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

There are five sets of Sulphur Dioxide apparatus and Smoke filters operating in the area. The location of the apparatus is shown below:-

<u>Station No. 1</u>	Public Library, Carlton. Eight port valve machine.
<u>Station No. 2</u>	Community Centre, Haywood Road, Mapperley. Eight port valve machine.
<u>Station No. 3</u>	Chandos Street Boys' Secondary Modern School, Netherfield. Standard equipment.
<u>Station No. 4</u>	British Railways Staff Association Sports Pavilion, Victoria Road, Netherfield. Eight port valve machine.
<u>Station No. 5</u>	Carlton Le-Willows Technical Grammar School, Gedling. Standard equipment.

This station (No. 5) was set up for the purpose of monitoring the atmospheric pollution in the Gedling area to ascertain the effect of the Carlton No. 4 Smoke Control Order and the Carlton No 5 (Proposed) Smoke Control Order when they become operative.

The standard equipment is under the supervision of the science master and it is hoped that the pupils taking part will thereby develop an active interest in atmospheric pollution and its' prevention.

The two areas to which the Orders apply together contain some 1,200 domestic premises of which 330 are owned by the Coal Industry Housing Association. These are occupied by workers in the mining industry who receive concessionary coal and substantial amounts of smoke are produced by each dwelling.

Readings at this Station commenced on 30th April, 1968.

Standard equipment requires daily attention whilst the eight port valve machines need to be visited once a week only.

(b) Domestic Smoke

The Carlton No. 3 Smoke Control Order 1967 was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during 1968 and becomes operative on 1st July 1969.

It covers an area of 82.2 acres and contains 740 premises.

The boundaries of the area are as follows:-

- (1) The Northern side of Carlton Hill from First Avenue to Standhill Road
- (2) The Eastern side of Standhill Road from Carlton Hill to Foxhill Road
- (3) The Southern side of Foxhill Road from Standhill Road to First Avenue
- (4) The North Western and Western sides of First Avenue from Foxhill Road to Carlton Hill.

The Minister also confirmed the Carlton No. 4 Smoke Control Order 1968 and this likewise comes into operation on the 1st July 1969.

The acreage of the area is 104 and contains 749 premises.

The boundaries are as shewn:-

- (1) The North Eastern and Eastern sides of Digby Avenue from No. 79 Digby Avenue to Westdale Lane.
- (2) The North Eastern side of Westdale Lane from Digby Avenue to Freda Avenue.
- (3) The North Western side of Freda Avenue from Westdale Lane to Shelford Road.
- (4) The Northern and Western sides of Shelford Road from Freda Avenue to Wollaton Avenue.
- (5) The Northern side of Wollaton Avenue from Shelford Road to Besecar Avenue.
- (6) The Western side of Besecar Avenue from Wollaton Avenue to Arnold Lane.
- (7) The South Western side of Arnold Lane from Besecar Avenue to a point 128 yards North West of it's junction with Stanhope Road and thence
- (8) In a straight line in a South Westerly direction to the North Western boundary of No. 79 Digby Avenue.

The Carlton No. 5 Smoke Control Order 1968 was confirmed early in 1969 by the Minister and will become operative on 1st November, 1969.

The area is 60 acres in extent and contains 476 premises.

The boundaries are indicated below :-

- (1) The South Western side of Arnold Lane from Besecar Avenue to Friday Lane.
- (2) The North Western side of Friday Lane from Arnold Lane to Appletree Lane.
- (3) The North Eastern side of Appletree Lane from Friday Lane to Phoenix Avenue.
- (4) The North Western and North Eastern sides of Radford Crescent from Phoenix Avenue to St. Mary's Avenue.
- (5) The North Eastern side of St. Mary's Avenue from Radford Crescent to the South Western boundary of No. 25 St. Mary's Avenue.
- (6) The North Western boundary of No. 25 St. Mary's Avenue to the South Eastern boundary of No. 17 Phoenix Avenue.
- (7) A line in a North Westerly direction from the South Eastern boundary of No. 17 Phoenix Avenue to the South Western boundary of No. 46 Perlethorpe Avenue.
- (8) The Eastern side of Perlethorpe Avenue from the South Western boundary of No. 46 Perlethorpe Avenue to Wollaton Avenue.
- (9) The South Easterly side of Wollaton Avenue from Perlethorpe Avenue to Besecar Avenue and
- (10) The North Eastern side of Besecar Avenue from Wollaton Avenue to Arnold Lane.

When this Order is operating 426 acres will be smoke controlled. This is slightly more than 10% of the area of the district and therein contained are approximately 3,150 premises (almost wholly domestic) which represent rather more than 20% of the dwellings in the Urban District.

The National Coal Board has now produced a room heater with boiler known as the "Housewarmer" which will give heating to Parker Morris standards in the 2/3 bedroom type houses and which is capable of burning bituminous coal smokelessly. It is said that its average consumption of fuel is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. per week with a running cost of 16/-d.

The principle of operation of that of 'fan-assisted down burning'. Tests have been carried out and these are at present being studied by the appropriate body for classification as an approved appliance on which grant will be obtainable.

(c) Industrial Smoke

As I have said in Annual Reports for several years past industrial smoke emissions now present no great problem in Carlton. Fifteen years ago there were several serious offenders, but these were all solved by good will on both sides and an understanding of each others problems.

From the beginning of the present year (1969) regular observations are being made on the chimneys of one factory where the emissions are of a border line character (usually just within the law) and it is hoped by discussion to secure an improvement.

LITTER ACT, 1958

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

Apart from one exceptional case (the site at the corner of Hickling Road and Porchester Road - which fortunately is to be developed) there appears to have been rather less litter deposited than in the last few years. This may be due to the fact that under the Civic Amenities Act local authorities are now required to provide free facilities for the disposal of refuse.

My experience of this problem convinces me that where uncertain information only is available which might identify the origin of the litter it is less costly to remove it than to make inquiries regarding the possible offender.

From time to time positive evidence is found and this is passed to the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Combined Constabulary, Carlton Sub-Division, by which body appropriate action is taken. I would add that between the Department and the police there exists the most cordial relationship and cooperation. It is pleasing to make this comment as a contradiction of the many criticisms laid against the Police.

However, when proceedings are taken - by virtue of the Magistrates Courts Act 1957, the defendant can (as he or she invariably does) plead "Guilty" by post and hence there is no publicity which might help the cause.

The number of vehicles removed from roads and open spaces continues to increase year by year.

During 1968 no less than 15 motor vehicles were towed away for disposal. In the majority of cases these were derelicts or non-runners or it was impossible either to identify or trace the owners.

The Department has a happy relationship with a local Waste Metal Merchant and the removals have been carried out without cost to the Council.

Three cars have also been removed for disposal at the request of members of the public.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

As last year four complaints of the existence of a noise nuisance were made to the Department.

One such complaint not only necessitated observations during the day but during the stillness of the night and very early in the morning. Neither my Staff or I - nor in fact your Medical Officer of Health - were of the opinion that the noise constituted a statutory nuisance.

The sound originated from the steam installation at a nearby factory. Alterations thereto were at that time about to be undertaken and by goodwill it was arranged that the offending equipment should be resited and that some means of baffling should be provided.

The second complaint concerned the roar and vibration caused by the intake of air to the furnaces of an oil fired boiler at a factory adjacent or in close proximity to houses.

This matter was discussed with the factory management which accepted suggestions by the Department as to possible remedies to the problem. However the firm decided for other reasons to replace the existing boiler by one of greater capacity and the complaints will be borne in mind when this is done.

Two other complaints related to barking dogs, but it was not possible to obtain adequate evidence to justify the pursuance of the matter.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Number of Factories on Register 31st December 1968	114
Number of inspections	8
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	-
Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied	-
Number of prosecutions instituted during year	-
Number of inspections of outworker's premises	55

I must say, in conclusion, that I am indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee for their support, to the Officers of the Council whose advice is always so readily available and to the Staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and industry and by whose efforts much has been achieved.

E. A. WRAGG.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TEXT IN
GUTTERS

TIGHT
GUTTERS

P. 2/3

MISSING

